

Review of **INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

POLITICS • ECONOMICS • LAW • SCIENCE • CULTURE

From the Contents:

AFRICA AND THE WORLD

Sekou Toure

A CRIME THAT MUST NOT GO UNPUNISHED

N. Opačić

FRUITFUL RELATIONS WITH ALL COUNTRIES

Philibert Tsiranana

STALEMATE?

GOOD NEWS FROM BONN AND TOKYO

EMPHASIS ON BAGHDAD

Dj. Jerković

LITTLE EUROPE'S BIG DILEMMA

ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF YUGOSLAVIA

R. Kolak

UNCHANGED OBJECTIVES

Visit of President Tito to some African Countries

By Josip DJERDJA

IN THE SECOND half of the past decade President Tito paid several visits to the friendly countries in Asia and North-East Africa, where our country, especially since these visits, has established relations of such proportions and forms that they are rightly cited as examples of international co-operation. These visits took place in the days immediately following the liquidation of colonialism in Asia, from whose ruins rose numerous independent countries. Most of these countries, on entering the international arena, brought with them new views on world problems, along with a healthy freshness and breadth of outlook in their efforts to solve them, notably when the question of war or peace was involved. The Bandung Conference, which was held on the eve of President Tito's first visit to Asia, reflected the standpoint and aspirations of the new-born countries of Asia and Africa, in a world which was still torn by antagonism and conflicts between power groups in the East and the West. Although in predominantly declarative, and in the form of the proclamation of general principles rather than of a concrete political platform, the Bandung Conference nevertheless marked the appearance of a new force on the international political scene: a force that had covered a con-

siderable distance, and shown itself to be a decisive and constructive influence in the cause of peace.

Relations in the other parts of the world, especially between East and West, developed throughout the whole post-war period under the sign of the arms race and the cold war, which threatened to plunge the two hostile camps into conflict, and to bring about catastrophe far and wide, at the same time obstructing the efforts of these new countries to devote themselves peacefully to their own building up and to the consolidation of their independence. While the big powers and the groups round them were concerned with how to achieve predominance over large or small areas, the majority of the new countries, born on the soil of the former colonial empires, were preoccupied with how to liquidate in the shortest time the consequences of long oppression and how to attain an equal place in the international community. Hence it was natural and inevitable that these countries should have opposed, not only the cold war of the big powers in general, but also the attempts of these powers to involve them in that war, that is to say to carry their mutual settling of accounts onto the soil of Asia and Africa, where the peoples considered peace as the basic condition for

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achieving their aspirations, and war as a menace to the survival of their hard-won independence and freedom.

It was in such conditions that the first close contacts were established between our country and the distant regions of Asia and Africa, which, in view of the identical aspirations and similar views on the solution of the difficulties in the world of today, immediately resulted in full mutual understanding and co-operation. President Tito's first visits to the countries of Asia and Africa were paid in these conditions and with these aims in view, and the relations which have been developing with them since may serve as an example to be followed in relations between the European countries on the one hand and the former colonies on the soil of Asia and Africa on the other.

The joint endeavours of these countries have resulted, in course of time, in the forming of a large zone of peace in the world which, owing to the cold war of the big groups, was often on the brink of an actual war. Unlike the struggle between the antagonistic groups, the efforts of the independent countries, which induced the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to travel to distant regions, were focussed on narrowing and limiting the zones of the cold war, and on accelerating the ending of this abnormal state. The years that followed marked a gradual relaxation of tension, as well as a tendency to accept the method of negotiation for the settling of conflicts and open problems. Regardless of the conditions which preceded or followed it, the meeting at Camp David in October 1959 inaugurated a turning-point in world affairs. Admitted that other circumstances and various other factors likewise contributed to constructive tendencies in the relations between East and West, the influence exerted by the non-aligned countries, whose growing numbers, and whose moral and political force is increasingly taken into account by the big-power groups, should not be underestimated.

In this period the process of emancipation spread to large areas of the African continent, the last stronghold of colonialism. In the interval between President Tito's first visits and his present journey to Africa, the countries of this continent have followed in Asia's footsteps, sweeping away the colonial positions one after the other, to reduce them at the beginning of this year to remnants which, though still considerable are the last, and whose liquidation is obviously only a question of time.

But this process is stormier in Africa, which accounts for the fact that it penetrates deeper than was the case in Asia. Whether on account of the tougher resistance of the colonial powers who are trying to defer or retard their departure from the last colonial regions, or because of more mature liberation movements in which the process is taking place, the fact remains that the emancipation of Africa is being achieved more painfully, and the birth of the new countries is accompanied by sharper throes. This has marked the development of the liberated countries with a characteristic stamp giving their general orientation a refreshing and dynamic force. It explains the fact that their contribution to the universal cause is incomparably larger than one would suppose, on the basis of their material resources and physical potential. It suffices to recall the constructive effect of the successful Egyptian and Arabian resistance during the Suez crisis in 1956, the contributions of the Algerian Liberation Movement, and the effect of the two-year resistance of independent Guinea to plots from abroad. This resistance, along with a number of other African liberation movements, is the ferment of a wider progressive movement and a factor of indispensable cohesion in its ranks.

Development in the ten-year period of 1950—1960 made it possible for the independent policy to enlarge its original positions and to come forward actively, exerting an increasingly

beneficial influence on the course of events. At the same time its objectives have become more clearly outlined, and include two kinds of problems: those concerning the ending of the cold war and the tension between East and West on the one hand, and the speeding up of the solution of the problems which divide the world into highly developed and privileged and economically backward and unequal countries, on the other.

In our days it has become more than ever evident that both categories of problems should be solved parallel and simultaneously: those concerning East-West relations and those that include the elimination of colonialism, the liquidation of backwardness and all other forms of discrimination towards nations etc.

Here lies the basic significance of the independent policy and even of African policy, although naturally, in the present stage of the latter, the greatest emphasis is on the priority of its own acute problems. The African conferences, particularly that at Casablanca, have sufficiently determined the position of the African policy in our day. In the light of this development Bandung appears as a great beginning, the first stage leading the independent policy to a new and broader phase, as regards both the force and the maturity of its actions.

The carrying out of such a policy in the world, where the old uncertainty still exists and the many wounds inflicted, directly or indirectly, by the colonial system are not yet healed, and still less forgotten, should be regarded as salutary, because it shows the way out better than any other policy, especially in a situation in which can be traced new tendencies towards easing the tension between East and West, and after the changes of administration in the United States. Indications that the world is looking forward to a period in which the cold war will cease, for a shorter or longer time, have disturbed and alarmed the colonialists and all those who benefit from its continuation. The political fossils in South Korea, Formosa, and their like fear that such relaxation might lead to their gradual "extinction." With relaxation, the colonialists are deprived of their arguments in favour of the maintenance of colonial positions for strategic needs in the cold war. This is especially so, when, as is the case today, it is announced that the relaxation between East and West will be accompanied by certain corrections in American policy towards Europe, because of a more active policy towards Afro-Asia and the non-aligned regions in general.

Regardless of the motives underlying these changes and corrections and indications in connection with them, the fact remains that this changed course means recognition of the increased and growing importance of the independent policy and the non-aligned areas in world policy and of world-power groups. The world is certainly facing new difficulties and trials, but it may also look forward to new and wider opportunities for activating an independent policy, provided that it is able to grasp the opportunities open to it.

Amid these trends in world relations, and those between the outer world and the African continent, comes the present visit of President Tito to a number of independent African countries. There is no need to speculate whether this journey should be given greater importance than the previous ones. But it can be said that it rounds off a significant and constructive enterprise, which has been focussed from the outset on a single aim: to contribute to laying the foundations of a peace that will include all countries and all parts of the world on an equal footing and which will be acceptable to all countries without exception, being based on the progressive settlement of all problems and the fulfilling of the justified aspirations of every nation.

President Tito's Statement before Leaving Belgrade

Just before he left on his journey for the friendly countries of Africa, President Tito made on February 13 the following statement for Yugoslav public opinion:

"I am leaving for a visit to the friendly African countries at the invitation of their heads of state. I think that this visit, like those which preceded in the recent past, will be not only of great significance for the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and those countries but also a contribution to the preservation of peace in the world.

"The purpose of my journey is primarily to meet the most responsible statesmen of those countries and to exchange views with them concerning various problems of a general nature and our bilateral relations. I consider that it is especially important to exchange views concerning the present-day international situation, which is daily getting worse and worse and which therefore requires a maximum effort to be made to prevent the worst.

"Visits and contacts between statesmen are extremely important, especially in the present-day situation, and particularly contacts and mutual visits between the responsible men of the unaligned countries, for in direct personal talks

it is possible much more easily and constructively to approach the consideration of various problems and, in accordance with an exchange of views, necessary decisions may be taken concerning further struggle for the preservation of peace in the world and other matters.

"I am glad and it gives me great pleasure to be able to visit these friendly African countries, at being able to see the peoples of those countries and to become familiar with their customs and with the specific conditions of their internal development.

"I am deeply confident that I express the wish of all our peoples, of all the citizens of Yugoslavia, when I say that I shall be the most faithful interpreter of those deep sympathies which our peoples cherish for the peoples of the countries I am visiting and for the peoples of Africa both those who have already gained their independence and for those who are still fighting with the greatest desire to gain full independence and in freedom to build their better life.

"I wish our peoples every happiness. During this journey also I shall follow everything occurring in our country, confident that our peoples will as hitherto lend their fullest support to our policy, which reflects our reality".

CURRENT TOPICS

Africa and the World

By Sekou TOURE

IT IS SAID that 1960 was African Year and this is indeed true considering the importance Africa enjoyed in world affairs throughout that year. It would be wrong, however, to think the struggle of the African peoples for liberation can be reduced to just a struggle for independence. Africa regards her independence merely as a means — though it might be said the only means — which will help her achieve rapid economic development, coordinated with the interests of her population, a development that should lead to social liberation.

No one has the right to misunderstand the nature of independence in the different African territories; it can be predicted that the movement for liberation will not necessarily cease with the obtaining of independence.

Consequently, it is to be expected that, in the coming months, the struggle of the African peoples will define more clearly the conditions of the exercise of sovereign rule, and this will be necessarily indicated by the political determination of the African peoples.

Reviewing developments in Africa in the course of 1960, one detects the existence of an increasingly open imperialist and colonial offensive.

This is revealed by the situation in the Congo where, through the United Nations Organization, the imperialist forces are attempting to ensure their political and economic control over that part of Africa.

The support which the Western countries are giving to French policy in Algeria is part of the trend that is contrary to the principle of a nation's right to free determination.

Finally, we can quote examples of present developments in African territories under Portuguese rule, and the shameful segregation carried out in the Union of South Africa.

But whatever the nature of these manoeuvres, and however great the insolence of imperialism in its interference in African affairs, it can, nevertheless, be claimed that the era of exploitation and oppression cannot continue in the face of the peoples' determination to be free.

The emergence of any form of neocolonialism can only accelerate the growth of consciousness among the working people, who are eagerly awaiting an early improvement in their living conditions. Governments subjugated to colonial interests are incapable of ensuring the essential changes needed for the social development of the African states.

It can, therefore, be forecast that in 1961, too, the political evolution of Africa will remain in the forefront of international affairs.

In order to preserve complete freedom of action in matters of internal policy, the African states, i.e. those which are truly sovereign and independent, intend to base their foreign policy on the principle of positive neutrality.

This, however, does not mean that these countries are not "engaged" in matters concerning international relations.

On the contrary, positive neutrality means that these countries will support the struggle of peoples for democracy, justice and peace in the world.

Whereas, on the one hand, positive neutrality rejects all forms of association and alliance with foreign powers, on the other, it seeks to support on the international plane the main interests of the underdeveloped nations. It is, therefore, not surprising that we are witnesses of the association on this plane of Asian and African, and recently also of Latin American countries (Cuba).

To conclude: the nature of the struggle waged by the people of the underdeveloped countries makes this struggle, whether we like it or not, an integral part of the general struggle for the triumph of freedom, progress and peace.

A CRIME THAT MUST NOT GO UNPUNISHED

By N. OPAČIĆ

WHILE in the Security Council the Western delegations were deliberately protracting the session of this organ, news came from Katanga which definitely confirmed the worst apprehensions concerning the life of Patrice Lumumba, Mpolo, Minister of Defense in his Government, and Okito, President of the Senate. The supposition that the statement made by Tshombe would be used by the interventionists and their servants as a clumsy police story to justify the murder of the first and the only legitimate leader of the Congolese government and his closest collaborators, has come true.

The murder of Lumumba is the worst political crime under colonial aggression against the independent Congo — a crime unprecedented in postwar history. It is not only an attempt to legalize the force and violence which is being used in the Congo under the benevolent protection of the UN organs, but a terrible international provocation, whose consequences for peace and security in Africa cannot even be estimated at this moment.

Patrice Lumumba and his faithful fellow combatants died as fighters for African freedom and independence, as victims of a monstrous and, for our times, inconceivable plot which was hatched far away from the Congolese and African frontiers — in European and other Western colonial centres. Thus the responsibility of this flagrant example of political terror falls not only on its direct executioners — agents of colonial interests of the Kasavubu, Mobutu and Tshombe type, but, above all, on the chief protagonists of aggression — the Belgian colonialists and those Western powers who, in one way or the other, aided imperialist interference in the Congo. Although they may differ in degree, their common objective was, from the very beginning, to check the all-African movement for emancipation and independence in the heart of Africa, and to preserve economic colonial privilege there, so as to subordinate this large and rich continent once more to the political, military and strategic control of the West.

No less responsibility falls on the organs of UNO who, by arbitrary and wrong interpretation of their role and mission in the Congo, from the outset tolerated actions of usurpation and secession, rendering it possible for the Western interventionists to destroy the legitimate constitutional institutions of the Congo, to break its unity and territorial integrity, and to violate its new-born liberty. Although the Security Council and the special session of the General Assembly clearly defined the obligations and competence of the UNO organs, which were to help Patrice Lumumba's legitimate government in establishing internal order and eliminating Belgian interference, "the blue berets" behaved during the whole plot in just the opposite way: they became, objectively speaking, the accomplices and weapons of imperialist intervention.

But even the philosophy of absurdity sometimes has the logic of the boomerang: the murder of Lumumba is not only an attack on the UNO Charter and its principles, but a devastating defeat for the United Nations and an irreparable blow to its prestige.

With the liquidation of Lumumba and two of his collaborators the Congo crisis has entered its most critical phase. The old lesson of history has had fresh confirmation: for want of national support, the organizers of the plot and their puppets in the Congo resorted to methods of destruction, to mummery, mystification and finally the actual murder of the lawfully elected political leaders of the Congo. This indicates not only political naivety but also political lunacy. The authority and force of Patrice Lumumba did not emanate from his physical person, but from the ideas which his name symbolized, and nobody in history has ever succeeded in destroying the power of ideas by methods of thuggery. The murder of Lumumba marks the end of his physical existence, but not of the ideas and the programme linked with his name, which are backed by the Congolese people, by the laws of justice and morals, by all

Africa, and by the numerous friends of liberty throughout the world.

Thus this heinous deed of the colonialists can bring about only the opposite result from that intended: the force of the people's will and resistance will draw fresh power and inspiration from Lumumba's ashes. The victim will triumph over his executioners, and the people will overcome this attempt at re-colonization, not only because they were led in the struggle by Patrice Lumumba, but because it represents the law of historical movement towards freedom and towards the countries' own history, a movement which no colonial power can check in Africa.

This is all the truer as the cause of Congo was not only that of Lumumba and his government, but the cause of the Congolese people, of all Africa and of the champions of African progress in peace, independence and freedom. On the soil of the Congo it is not only the Congolese people who are struggling for their unalienable right to build their own future, but it is the struggle of a whole continent against both colonial and non-colonial domination. The perpetrators of the crime in Katanga ought to be aware that the epoch of de Braz and Leopold has gone for good, and that this century has definitely

confirmed the democratic concepts of nations and their natural rights.

Meanwhile the murder of Patrice Lumumba marks the culmination of interventionist history, and unless it is punished it may open the door to civil war in the Congo. And it cannot be asserted today that such a war would not mean the overtur to a broader international conflict.

If the United Nations wishes to prevent such a development and to save, in Africa and in the world, what can still be saved of its authority, it must listen to the voice of the international conscience, justice and morals. This may be the last chance for the Security Council to recover itself: Lumumba's sacrifice is the final signal for action to prevent catastrophe in the Congo.

The Belgian colonialists and their helpers in the West have put themselves on the list of violators of international order and security. A crime of this nature must not remain unpunished. The clauses of the Charter clearly define the measures to be taken in such a case. Today it is more than ever obvious that the sanctioning of colonial domination over free countries and nations might, if the case were reversed, mark the end of the United Nations Organization and the basic principles on which it rests.

OUR INQUIRY

Fruitful Relations with all Countries

By Philibert TSIRANANA

The editor of the "Review of the International Affairs" sent a questionnaire to the leading statesmen of the newly liberated countries of Africa which were admitted at the last General Assembly as members of the United Nations. In the last three issues were published the replies given by Leopold Sengor, President of the Republic of Senegal, Archbishop Makarios, President of the Republic of Cyprus, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Head of the Government of the Federation of Nigeria and Hubert Mgaa, Head of the Government of the Republic of Dahomey. In this issue we publish the replies given by Philibert Tsiranana, Head of the Government of the Republic of Madagascar.

What are the main internal problems facing your country since the achievement of independence?

THE MAIN internal problem which Madagascar will be faced with in the coming years is that of national nutrition and maintenance of the living standard of the steadily growing population.

Would you like to define the objectives of the foreign policy of your country and the role she intends to play in international relations? What are your views on the problems of anti-colonialism at its present stage in general, and on the United Nations' activity in this sphere in particular?

OUR AIMS in matters of foreign policy include, besides the maintenance of close relations with France and other countries of the Community, the establishment of numerous and fruitful relations with all countries in the world which are interested in Madagascar, and which have no intention of interfering in any way in the internal affairs of our country.

For us, the stage of anticolonialism has, on the whole, been overcome; economic problems today must be put before purely political problems.

The problem of underdeveloped countries is certainly one of the key problems of our epoch. What form do you think financial assistance to the underdeveloped countries should take? Would you care to let us know your suggestions as to what should be done by the international community to do away with the disproportions in the development of the contemporary world?

SEEKING at the same time to safeguard our country's individuality and raise her living standard, we are inclined to give priority to individual investments. We use all available means to stimulate saving among our fellow-citizens, in order to create a fund, however small at the beginning, for investments of our own. As for major projects of capital construction, we have long sought assistance for these from European capital.

Our policy in the villages (peasants account for 90% of the population) is inspired by the slogan "to the land"; we are carrying out land improvement work on small holdings by way of extending credits to the peasantry for land irrigation.

A particular form of cooperative, based on our traditional "fokonolona" (village community), though it is not systematic, has also produced good results.

When matters beyond our national framework are involved, that is, concerning other underdeveloped countries, there can

only be general theories on which, we personally, find it hard to adopt an attitude, for it appears to us that what is most important in solving the problems of the newly-independent countries is the special aspect (economic and moral) of each of them. In this respect, we feel inclined to favour a realistic policy which would, at the same time, take account of political individualities.

COMMENTS

Good News from Bonn and Tokyo

IN THE PERIOD following the inauguration of the new American administration and likely to be characterized by patient East-West talks, the governments in Bonn and Tokyo have taken a number of farsighted, courageous and noteworthy measures. Those taken by the Adenauer and Ikeda governments to regulate and normalize their relations with Eastern countries are the more significant, as this refreshing line of relaxation and easing of tension is taking shape precisely in the areas in which bloc rivalries come into direct conflict, and in which the forward lines of the cold war were established in past years.

When it became clear during the White House changeover that the Kennedy administration did not intend to pursue its policy towards the East from a position of strength and in terms of NATO, as had been the case under the former administration, Adenauer lost no time in taking a number of steps of his own, in order to adjust himself to the new wind of change. First, he reconsidered of his past attitude to East-European countries, and announced his intention of breaking the ice in German-Polish relations. To this end, he sent his personal envoy and plenipotentiary of Krupp's, Berthold Beit, on two visits to Poland, and declared on his return that relations between the Federal Republic and Poland must be normalized to a certain extent. Particularly noteworthy is his statement that the most important controversial problems, which have separated the two countries for 15 years, should be dealt with at a later date, so that various forms of economic and cultural cooperation between them could be established first.

At the same time, the Bonn Government managed to conclude a three-year economic cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union.

These measures of Adenauer's have come as a pleasant surprise, in view of the fact that so far the policy followed by his government was generally considered to be an expression of the conservative cold war spirit and anti-Communist hysteria. With its Halstein Doctrine, the equipment of Bundeswehr with atomic power, and Ehrhardt's plans to block economic relations with the East, Bonn's policy has gone far into the sphere of unreality and become the greatest obstacle in the way of favourable trends in East-West relations.

If the present new signs mean that the Bonn Government has realized the futility and danger of its policy of aggravation of relations in Europe, its overtures towards the East should be welcomed. As regards the present political and economic significance of Central Europe, across which lies the border between the two blocs, there is no need to emphasize what the normalization of German-Polish relations would mean to the relaxation of tension in Europe, and the advancement of inter-European cooperation. The abnormal situation in that part of Europe which set in immediately after World War II, has in the past few years been a constant threat to peace. Continuous efforts towards bringing an end to this abnormal situation would be in the best national and general European interests.

But what is still needed to move the Polish-German relations from a standstill and in a favourable direction is a categorical declaration by Bonn of its recognition of the Oder-Neisse line. That frontier was established by historical right and it is quite unrealistic and illusory for the Bonn Government to continue encouraging revanche ambitions. The fact that as late as on January 20, Adenauer pleaded against "German territories in the East" being forgotten, may only retard and hamper the success of his overtures towards the East.

A change in West Germany's relations with the East-European countries would be primarily in her own interest, not only in terms of growing economic expansion, but also in those of extending the scope of her political actions. The initiative taken in this direction by Adenauer is therefore an act of political wisdom and realism, but to bring to a successful conclusion Bonn should forget the Halstein and other doctrines concerning "Ostraum".

At the same time Adenauer has secured himself against being taken unaware in West Europe by any new events arising from the prospect of quiet Washington-Moscow negotiations. He speeded up the negotiations between the Common Market and the Seven, trying as far as possible to check French ambitions concerning the Common Market, and to achieve a compromise between the two economic groups. In doing so, his apparent desire was that West Europe should be as united as possible under the new conditions, and capable of taking independent political decisions.

At about the same time, but in another part of the world, the Japanese Government announced that its main aim this year would be to regulate relations with the Chinese People's Republic. Premier Ikeda has called upon the Peking Government to accept his initiative with understanding.

Like West Germany, Japan is in the forward lines of a bloc policy, and her Government's decision to take this initiative, at a time of changes in the policy of her chief ally — the United States — is both understandable and sensible. The normalization of relations between the Chinese People's Republic and Japan is a natural necessity for both countries and would be a major contribution to the stabilization of the situation and of peace in the Far East. For known reasons, Japan's possibilities of independent action are rather limited; but nevertheless, this move towards wider cooperation with China shows that fuller coordination between national interests and those of world peace and cooperation should and must be sought also within the framework of existing constellations.

The West-German and Japanese initiatives should be viewed with a certain hope, the more so if they indicate the realization that today there is no other way but that of mutual rapprochement by means of peaceful negotiation.

N. O.

Stalemate?

By R. PETKOVIĆ

THE TIMING of President Bourgiba's visit to Paris, certainly is connected with the establishment of intermediary contact between France and the provisional Algerian government, even though there are some questions concerning France-Tunis relations which in themselves might be the subject of talks (Bizerte), and although it is considered that direct negotiations between the interested countries in the Algerian conflict is a solution which would seriously endanger the possibility of intermediary action.

After the referendum and a general analysis of its results, the conclusion is again inevitable that it is the last moment for negotiation between France and FLN. The continued readiness of Ferata Abasa's Government to enter negotiations concerning the official French declaration has evoked a vague intimation from Paris that it is ready for the same step. But just at the time when speed and energetic effort were expected, when it was hoped that this step would really be taken in spite of what had happened — and who knows how many times — nothing is changed.

The arrangement of Bourgiba's visit injected unexpected optimism into a situation which was inclined to lead to a renewal of pessimism. That is certainly the primary and at present the most important aspect of this visit: it implies diplomatic and political action which might lead to negotiations on Algiers.

It is quite natural that Bourgiba is a man who is in a position to make his own contribution to this action, as leader of a country which, as part of the wider unit of Magreb, went through all kinds of trials until it achieved independence, and as a person who is in close touch with the provisional Algerian government. For Algerians he is a good interpreter of their interests and demands. For de Gaulle he is an authoritative speaker who possesses statesmanship and political dexterity. These are components which may usefully serve as a basis for rapprochement when direct conversations between France and the provisional Algerian government finally start.

If, in the light of these facts, the visit of President Bourgiba to Paris may be looked upon as an intermediary mission, and perhaps the motives which brought it about may lead to good results. Meanwhile, the Tunisians specially stress that it does not possess this intermediary character. That is undoubtedly true, and the conditions for direct negotiations of the interested countries are present in such measure that the acceptance of an intermediary would indicate postponement and manoeuvering. Therefore, it is necessary to regard Bourgiba's visit as preliminary to direct negotiation on Algeria, which will we hope, prove a success and not a Melen failure.

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Emphasis on Baghdad

By Dj. JERKOVIĆ

AT THE BEGINNING of February an Arab League Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in the Iraqi capital, and it was the occasion of drawing special attention to the development of Arab solidarity.

An important factor of this conference was that all the Arab countries took part in it. Unsettled relations with some of the Arab countries in the course of the last few years led Tunis away from the Arab League, but it seems that the Baghdad conference has put an end to this state of affairs. Let us hope that this will benefit both the Arab League and the Arab cause — as well as the other members of the League.

It is of great importance that the conference took place in Baghdad, for this may be taken as a sign of better understanding and mutual confidence between Iraq and UAR. It is known that the relations between these two countries had deteriorated to a regrettable degree.

There is no doubt that these two countries are important strongholds of the Arab East, and that cooperation between them is of the vital importance to the Arab world. The key position of these two countries was a cause of foreign intervention, whose aim was to divide these two countries and create mistrust and conflict between them.

This inevitably led to misunderstanding between the Arab nations and paralysed the Arab League. Unhappy circumstances caused relations between Iraq and the UAR, even after the change of the Baghdad regime in 1958, to develop in a manner which suited better enemies of the Arab interests than the Arab cause. The liberation of the Arab world, which started with the Cairo revolution of 1952 and the subsequent one in Baghdad, six years later led to the removal of understanding and the liberation of the whole Arab area from foreign influence and domination.

But the past left an unfortunate heritage, and after all these changes time and effort were needed to create order and open a new era of Arab solidarity.

Recently, at the League's Conference at Shtora, Lebanon, a remarkable advance was made towards the settlement of inter-Arab relations. There are indications that the Baghdad conference directed these relations resolutely towards harmony and efficient cooperation. This proved to be important for the successful course of the conference, as well as for the passing of the resolutions on the most important problems of current Arab policy.

These resolutions are the most significant characteristics of the Baghdad conference.

This growing harmony in inter-Arab relations made it possible for ministers to discuss their problems thoroughly and to pass unanimous resolutions which had been rare in the

past work of the Arab League. The treatment of the Algerian resolution, i. e., the resolution on the most painful problem for the Arab world and the international community, was outstanding in its practical approach.

More than six years have passed since the beginning of the Algerian fight for freedom, many lives have been lost and many efforts made to find a just and democratic solution. The Baghdad Conference resolution is marked by the history of the Algerian fight and represents a new approach of Arab policy to the solution of this problem. This resolution constitutes in fact a decision to help directly and indirectly, through the combined cooperation of the Arab nations, the fight of the Algerian people for speedy liberation. Following on this, diplomatic and political efforts for the international recognition of temporary Algerian Government are planned, as well as the exertion of pressure on France to end the colonial war against the Algerian people. A special clause in the resolution concerns the decision to organise help in armament for the fighters on the Algerian front.

The Arab ministers in Baghdad have obviously estimated the present moment as proper and decisive for the new treatment of this problem, and therefore they have not hesitated to act appropriately. The factors that influenced this estimation of the present situation are probably the turbulence in international relations which is the result of the change of administration in the USA, a country which, the Arab people are convinced, directly or indirectly offers decisive help to the enterprises of the belligerent French colonial policy in Algeria.

By their actions the Arab ministers in Baghdad have proved that their reasoning and conclusions were right. In fact they had no other choice, because of the indecisiveness and inability of the French to negotiate with the temporary Algerian Government on an acceptable basis. This unpreparedness of French policy is incomprehensible, and gives rise to anxiety, embitters the Arab peoples, and increase their determination to continue the fight.

This problem is similar to that which the Congo presented to the African states at the beginning of January in Casablanca, where the latter found a similar solution for the Congo as was done in Baghdad for Algeria. This solution is to put into effect the proclaimed policy and adopted decisions in such a way as will achieve the aim desired by the whole world.

There were other problems in Baghdad, but the Algerian question was naturally dominant, although these other problems were also given due consideration. The Baghdad conference might therefore be called the conference of appeasement and growing Arab solidarity, and it might also be designated as the Algerian Conference of the Arab League, which acts as an influence for good in the Near East.

Little Europe's Big Dilemma

THE RECENT meeting of Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Little Europe countries was overshadowed by the preceding meeting between Adenauer and de Gaulle, though the problems facing this group of countries today are extraordinary significant. This is perhaps only too natural: Bonn-Paris is the axis of Little Europe. Agreements or disagreements between Adenauer and de Gaulle affect it by the logic of cohesion or diffusion, and all its more important achievements and serious crises reflect relations between France and the Federal Republic.

If we leave out of account the temporary concurrence of Franco-German interests, what remains are the longterm and far-reaching political and economic contradictions between the countries which brought about Little Europe, and for whose sake, indeed, it exists. This time they were manifest in two important and interconnected matters, namely in relations within Little Europe itself and in its attitude towards other Western countries.

The German concept of supernational bodies, implying the subordination of the national to the common interests while actually opening the door to the influence of the most powerful partner, has been increasingly opposed by the French President's idea of a confederation *sui generis*, likely to lead to stronger French influence and prestige within the framework of stronger political ties among the Little Europe countries. To what extent Adenauer's and de Gaulle's views really approached each other is still unknown, but it is quite certain that they cannot be synchronized for longterm periods. The impression is that the old Chancellor went out of the way to meet de Gaulle's views but only to an extent which did not touch on the essence of present relations between the two countries; a certain strengthening of political contacts within Little Europe is very far from being confederation of any kind.

Little Europe's attitude to West Europe in the wider sense of the word is, primarily, its attitude to Great Britain and the Free Trade Zone. Inspired by the idea of West-European unity, Little Europe has factually been the cause of the most serious disunity in West Europe so far. The economic duel between the Common Market and the Free Trade Zone, which may assume definite political overtones, has put a number of complex problems before the arbiters of Little Europe. Not one of the more important of these was solved in recent Macmillan-de Gaulle talks at Rambouillet, so that the efforts made by Adenauer to reconcile the interests of the Six and the Seven by some sort of customs union have gained in importance. In view of Adenauer's coming visit to London, his initiative has assumed a topical interest and concrete form, but it is still uncertain how the interests of the two groups, which have come almost to the brink of a customs war, can be reconciled, the more so as the French have, to say the least, maintained an *a priori* scepticism towards the customs union idea.

The meetings between Little Europe leaders were also overshadowed by uncertainty as to the policy likely to be followed by the new President of the United States in regard

to its European allies. According to some opinions, what may be expected are changes which cannot be said to be entirely in line with the premisses of West-European policy so far. These may spring from the realization that a freezing of present relationships in Europe is both indispensable and inevitable, and that the centre of the East-West controversy is shifting to the Afro-Asian sphere. This would lead to a lowering of the former significance of the West-European countries in American policy — a significance on which many of them have built up their present position and ensured America's support, and a certain withdrawal of the United States from European policies in Asia and Africa, with the aim of raising American prestige there. The extent to which these forecasts will materialize, and their fresh implications in case they do, are of great importance for the upholders of a policy not autonomous enough to be independent from more or less important political fluctuations in Washington.

Viewed from this angle, Little Europe's big problems are assuming yet another degree of uncertainty.

R. P.

INTERCONT

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SARAJEVO, ŠTROSMAJEROVA 1,
PHONE 67-72

SKOPJE, ULICA JNA 11, PHONE 16-08

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE SOCIAL PLAN FOR 1961—1965

By Rudi KOLAK

THE POSTWAR development of the Yugoslav economy has been characterized by a high rate of investment and the rapid growth of industrial production. The great efforts made by the working people and by the country as whole to eliminate backwardness and to create a material base for the betterment of the living conditions of the workers and the building of a socialist society, have already shown significant results, which are manifest in all the sectors of economic and social life. Far-reaching changes have taken place in production, for industry has become its basic branch and contributes about 50 per cent to the national revenue. Industrial production is today 4.5 times as high as that of prewar Yugoslavia, and this has led to important changes in the economic and social structure of the population. Before the war two thirds of the people were employed in agriculture, while by the end of 1960 half the population was living by work in industry and other non-agricultural activities.

The favourable results of this development were particularly marked in the period from 1957 to 1960, when the growth of the country's productive forces was far more rapid and comprehensive than in previous years. This is best seen in the period from 1948 to 1952, when the national revenue increased at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent. From 1953 to 1956 this rate averaged 8.4 per cent and from 1957 to 1960 it was 13.0 per cent. In addition to a marked rise in industrial production, which increased at the rate of 14.2 per cent from 1957 to 1960, great changes have taken place in agriculture. By substantial investment the dependence of agricultural production on natural conditions has been considerably diminished, thanks to which relatively high yields of cereals are reached, regardless of so-called "fruitful" or "unfruitful" years.

This development has rendered it possible to expand economic relations with foreign countries, both in the volume of exported and imported goods and in the number of countries with which Yugoslavia has such relations.

The following statistics show the movement of exchange with foreign countries from 1953 to 1960:

EXPORT (In units of one million dinars at one US dollar to 300 dinars)

	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Industry	45,526	53,783	65,524	83,926	90,456	108,084	127,500
Agriculture	10,268	18,668	25,931	28,512	37,416	30,899	39,000
Forestry included in agriculture	4,525	5,556	6,095	4,547	4,012	3,500	
Total	55,794	76,976	97,011	118,633	132,419	142,995	170,000

IMORT (In units of one million dinars at one US dollar to 300 dinars)

	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Industry	90,531	106,431	96,193	153,019	170,933	165,858	224,367
Agriculture	27,967	25,955	45,896	46,146	34,370	40,120	23,676
Forestry	93	262	181	229	201	178	376
Total	118,591	132,648	142,270	199,394	205,504	206,156	248,419

These statistics show that the volume of Yugoslav exchange with foreign countries is still modest and its rate characterizes this country as insufficiently developed. They also show, however, that the growth of exchange is rapid and that the difference between imports and exports, i. e., the deficit in the Yugoslav trade balance, is being gradually reduced. Smaller imports of wheat have led to an improvement in the balance of payments and have made it possible to replace such imports by larger quantities of reproduction and raw materials for the needs of the industry.

It should be particularly emphasized that other facts are also implied by these data, referring particularly to the structure of the goods exchange. Industrial development has led to changes in this structure in favour of the increased export of articles of a high level of workmanship and the decreased export of unfinished goods, while the volume of exports in general has increased. Formerly exporters of industrial and agricultural raw materials (copper ore and copper, lead, sawn timber, livestock, maize and other cattle feed), we are now becoming exporters of ready-made goods, finished and highly finished products and manufactures (canned food, cellulose, furniture, cables, manufactured metal goods, machine-tools, ships etc.).

These figures include the many big projects and capital works carried out by our enterprises in foreign countries, which shows that our industry has made a successful appearance in other countries too, and has begun to earn important recognition. Thus a satisfactory period has come to an end. Now we must do further battle to liquidate the disproportion in our trade balance.

II.

Expected Trade Exchange from 1961 to 1965

In view of the attainment of the anticipated development of production, the raising of the social and personal standard, and the improved trade exchange with foreign countries, as well as the other provisions of the plan for 1957—1961, at the end of December 1960, the People's Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia adopted the social plan of industrial

development for 1961—1965, with the aim of setting the pace for the further planned and harmonious development of the country's economic potential.

Through increased production and new investment a number of problems should be solved, including the encouragement of certain industrial branches whose development has been tardy, the more proportionate advance of all republics and regions in the Federation, the speedier raising of the personal and social standard, broader economic co-operation with foreign markets, as well as the establishment of a proper balance between exports and imports of goods and services.

The new plan anticipates that the annual growth of the national revenue will average 11.4 per cent. Industrial production is expected to advance at the rate of 13.0 per cent yearly and agricultural production at 7.2 per cent. These rates of growth in production will render it possible for the per capita national income to reach a figure somewhere between 550 and 600 dollars which, in comparison with the present rate, which is 350 to 400 dollars, represents a considerable rise. With this rate of national income and industrial development Yugoslavia will reach a level which will take her finally out of the class of underdeveloped countries and this means that by the end of the five years covered by the plan she will, according to basic economic indicators, rank among those with a medium level of development.

The planned growth of production and the level of new investments, along with the setting up of new, considerable capacities, will facilitate a wider exchange of goods with foreign markets, and promote further geographical expansion of our foreign trade as well as various aspects of economic co-operation (producers' co-operation, scientific and technical co-operation, credit and investment arrangements etc.)

The Five-Year Plan anticipates that the volume of goods exchange with other countries will increase by about 74 per cent in 1965 as compared with 1960, with a planned rise in export of goods and services at the rate of 13.6 per cent yearly. This comprehensive task should be achieved by a general increase of production and productivity of labour, and by special investments in new projects or for the rationalization of

the existing ones. The investments will, first of all, help serial production and those branches of industry whose exports are profitable and which use domestic raw materials, with a minimum of imports. The following industries in particular are expected to play an increasingly important role in this: the metal manufacturing industry, including shipbuilding and electrical manufactures (exports in 1960 were to the value of about 35 milliard dinars) the timber, cellulose and paper industries (export in 1960 amounted to some 22 milliard dinars) the non-ferrous metal and cable industries (value of exports was about 20 miliard dinars in 1960) and the food processing, canned food and tobacco industries (exports amounted to more than 22 milliard in 1960). At the same time the volume of exports of farm products, notably of cattle, meat, maize, fruit and vegetables is expected to grow.

Our turnover with foreign countries is expected to exceed 2 milliard US dollars in 1965, while the value of our export should surpass a milliard dollars. This turnover will mean the comprehensive inclusion of Yugoslavia in the world market, and her participation in the world division of work.

The planned growth of export and the tendency to effect imports on the basis of a lower rate of growth than that of exports, coupled with the special attention which will be paid to the increase of earnings originating from sources other than transactions in goods, and from services, will render it possible to achieve a proper balance between exports and imports by the end of the period covered by the plan, i. e., to redress our hitherto adverse balance of payments.

From all these facts it is obvious that the further expansion of the geographical scope of our economic relations is imperative and will be facilitated. We are now trading with more than 70 countries of the world. It is true that the volume of these transactions is very small with some countries, while with others it is unstable and unequal because of the difficulties encountered by one side or the other, but these conditions will certainly be bettered in the coming period. Our principal partners as regards volume of exchange are European countries, although this volume is constantly growing in other areas, as the table below shows.

In units of one million dinars or one US dollar to 300 dinars)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
	export	import	export	import
Europe	93,058	126,037	104,411	139,310
S. America	10,158	52,175	10,080	40,272
Lat. America	682	3,598	1,331	3,759
Asia	6,971	10,406	8,357	7,690
Africa	6,983	4,788	8,229	5,818
Oceania	11	1,390	12	2,655
				—
				2,800
				—
				3,700

Europe, taken as a whole, will certainly remain our most important trade partner for, apart from the level of development of the European countries, this is stimulated by such factors as high consuming power, vicinity, existing communications etc. It should, however be stressed that the countries of Asia, Africa and South America are now playing an important and increasing role both in our imports and exports. Now it is possible for us to export machinery and capital goods in addition to current commodities, we have good prospects of helping to supply these countries with goods and to assist their development. Our friendly relations with many of these countries, which based on the policy of peace, active co-existence and identical views on many questions, contribute to the development of fruitful mutual co-operation in many fields of social

activity, and this stimulates co-operation in the domain of trade and economy too. Our planned progress and the efforts of these countries to develop and achieve economic independence by their own means, which are not small, and their wealth of raw material sources, will be a decisive factor in extensive and fruitful co-operation with them in the coming period.

In speaking of our further development we must stress the fact that to develop a self-sufficient economy is not our aim nor can it be. On the contrary, practice has proved that from year to year we are becoming a stronger and better partner of both the developed and the underdeveloped countries. Only a developed country can grow into a serious and steady consumer of the products of other countries, and for this reason we are in favour of the comprehensive development

of economic relations with all countries, on the basis of mutual advantage. We therefore count on procuring foreign funds through long-term arrangements and credits, but at the same time we are already making efforts to help developing countries with our relatively modest means. Our country is thus making a considerable contribution to the expansion of the geographical scope of exchange of goods and to the advancement of comprehensive co-operation, and our contribution will be still greater in the future.

III.

Changes in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade System

In order to attain the development of exchange of goods with foreign countries outlined in the plan and to adapt the foreign exchange and foreign trade regime to the existing social and economic system (decentralization and financial independence of enterprises) new regulations have been issued and important changes made in the foreign exchange and foreign trade regime.

The previous foreign exchange and foreign trade system was established in a period when we were abandoning the administrative method of economic management, but when, owing to distorted prices and our deficit we were unable to recourse to liberalization or to eliminate administrative direction. The basic characteristics of the old foreign exchange system were administrative distribution of foreign currency funds, multiple rates of exchange, and co-efficients for both exports and imports. In consequence of our more rapid pace of economic development, the foreign exchange and foreign trade system was found to be inappropriate not only to the country's growing economic potential and the intensified exchange of goods with foreign countries, but also to the character of the whole system of earning. Consequently, to maintain the old system would have not only impeded the strengthening of independence and the business dealings of economic enterprises, but would have meant retaining the existing disparity in prices and irrational spending of foreign currency funds with frequent resort to import instead of making use of domestic material. Hence, a change in the foreign exchange system was a prime necessity.

Roughly speaking, our new foreign exchange regime involves the following radical measures or changes:

- the introduction of a uniform rate of exchange, at 750 dinars to one US dollar;
- the abolition of the system of co-efficients for the import of goods, and the introduction of customs duties and tariffs for all imports;
- the replacement of the system of co-efficients and other concessions by a uniform clearing rate and occasional export concessions through a limited number of comparatively low premiums of a more or less provisional character.

The system of administrative foreign currency distribution mainly through circles and groups will be gradually replaced by such a mechanism for the procuring of foreign currency for payments as will afford greater liberalization for imports, more freedom to enterprises and better business relations with banks. The consolidation of the credit system will help to eliminate exaggerated and artificially induced expenditure, unnecessary import etc. However, the question of foreign currency and the problem of its distribution will exist as long as there is disproportion between import and export. In order

to gradually eliminate administrative intervention the new foreign exchange system introduces several categories of import viz.:

1. **Free Import List**, which contains those products the economic organizations may import without restriction, by giving a bank order to pay for goods bought abroad;

2. **Liberal Licences List**, which includes goods the economic organizations may import under liberally and automatically issued import licences;

3. **Allocated Import List**, which comprises goods the economic organizations may import up to the quantity or sum covered by the respective quotas. The bank sells foreign currency up to the value covered by these quotas, without any special procedure.

4. Goods which are not included in any of the enumerated categories may be imported freely, without any administrative licences or restrictions, up to the amount of the economic organizations' own funds, which are available either by free arrangement with their commercial bank or by decision of the competent authorities on the allocation of funds, taking as the basis the import of these goods in the previous year. There will certainly be a gradual change in these relations, since for this category of goods the economy will buy foreign currency more freely from the commercial banks.

The changes in the foreign exchange regime may lead to a higher rate of import than planned, and to a momentary drop in the export of some articles whose sale is slow or unprofitable, so that the payments deficit may increase somewhat in the first two years. It is expected that this drop, if any, will be quickly corrected, and the situation stabilized in the following period.

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STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT TITO WITH REFERENCE TO LUMUMBA'S MURDER

President Tito made on February 14 a statement abroad the "Galeb" with reference to the murder of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

"I am deeply confident that the delivery of Lumumba into the hands of the notorious killer, Tshombe, was a deliberate plan to liquidate Lumumba", said President Tito.

"Lumumba's death has deeply touched us all, all the people of our country, and it is with loathing that we regard the methods which are being used today against the people of the Congo, which wants nothing but to be master in its own house.

"The moral responsibility for all this is borne by some bodies of the United Nations, which we had already warned, while the chief culprits I consider to be the Belgian colonizers, for Tshombe, Mobutu, Kasavubu and others are merely blind weapons in their hand. I think that this murder, which has no precedent in latter-day history, will provoke general indignation among the African nations and that the dead Lumuba will be even more dangerous for the interests of those who want to continue holding the African peoples in colonial servitude".

YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT'S LETTER TO CHAIRMAN OF SECURITY COUNCIL

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretary, Koča Popović, has sent a letter on behalf of the Yugoslav Government to the Chairman of the Security Council with reference to the murder of Patrice Lumumba, requesting that it be distributed to the members of the Security Council. The letter reads:

"It has definitively been confirmed that the Premier of the legitimate Central Government of the Republic of Congo, Patrice Lumumba, has been treacherously murdered. This crime is indubitably the deed of the Tshombe-Mobutu-Kasavubu clique, which is in the direct service of foreign interventionists, primarily Belgian.

"The Yugoslav Government notes that this unprecedented crime is an attempt to legalize lawlessness which has continually been spreading in the Congo since the beginning of Belgian armed action and along with unceasing foreign intervention in that country. This crime also denotes an open trend towards the instigation of civil war, and as an act of international provocation threatens to cause even wider international complications.

"The Yugoslav Government considers it to be its duty to note that the responsibility for such tragic development of events in the Congo is borne by those who, notwithstanding repeated warnings, permitted such a development to come about.

"The United Nations bodies whose duty it was to carry out the United Nations mission in the Congo fully share this responsibility, which is all the greater as they have gravely damaged the prestige of the United Nations by their commissions or omissions.

"The Yugoslav Government considers that in the situation which has ensued through the treacherous murder of the head of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Congo all those who are concerned for a genuine settlement of the crisis in the Congo should most energetically invest

efforts to put an end to the dangerous aggravation of the situation.

"The Yugoslav Government considers that the following should be taken as preliminary indispensable measures: To carry out an urgent and vigorous investigation in the Congo in order fully to ascertain the responsibility for the treacherous murder of the head of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Congo; to eliminate completely and without delay the military and semimilitary personnel of Belgium and generally foreign effectives outside the United Nations force from the Congo while at the same time duly disarming the armed bands of Tshombe, Mobutu and their like; to provide indispensably for the undertaking of appropriate sanctions against Belgium if by a precisely determined date it does not effect mentioned evacuation.

"The Yugoslav Government considers that these are the measures enjoined by the present critical situation in the Congo. It also considers that these measures are an indispensable prelude to the normalization of conditions in the Congo".

Copies of this letter have been sent to the Chairman of the General Assembly and to the Secretary General of the United Nations.

Points From the Press Conferences

On February 3 and 10, the spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs held press conferences for Yugoslav and foreign journalists and answered questions.

FEBRUARY 3

Situation in the Congo. — "As a result of the increasingly blatant colonialist intervention and the acts of the Kasavubu-Mobutu-Tchombe group, and also the indifferent attitude of UN representatives, the situation in the Congo has gravely

deteriorated. Yugoslav representatives have continuously given warnings to the effect that the situation in that country will grow worse unless the United Nations acts energetically and stops this intervention. It has again become necessary that the Security Council should review the situation, and act in accordance with the resolutions adopted without further delay. For this reason, the Yugoslav delegation, along with some other countries, requested the convening of the Security Council. The situation cannot be remedied unless constitutional institutions are allowed to exercise their functions normally. In order to ensure this, it is absolutely necessary that Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the lawful Government, and other illegally imprisoned Congolese leaders, should be released immediately, colonialist intervention in the Congo suspended, and all Belgian military and semi-military formations and staff withdraw at once."

Bombing of Katanga. — "The reports fail to give the exact number of casualties, but nevertheless we consider the bombings of settlements in Northern Katanga by Tchombe's planes operated by Belgian pilots, to be one of the most brutal form, of Belgian armed intervention in the Congo. It is necessary and this is also an essential prerequisite for normalizing the situation, that the United Nations should act most energetically, to prevent Belgian intervention."

Kvadros's Speech. — "The speech President Kvadro of Brazil made at the inauguration ceremony has met with a very good reception in this country. This especially applies to his statement on relations with Yugoslavia. Our two countries have good and friendly relations, but there are extensive opportunities, as yet unexploited, for their expansion. We expect that, through the mutual efforts of the two countries' governments and people, these relations will be even better and more fruitful in future."

Probable Meeting between Kennedy and Khrushchev. — "It is imperative that all countries, especially the great powers, should show readiness and goodwill for the solving of crucial world problems and that they should approach the matter constructively. At the same time, they should take account of the interests of all nations and the world community as a whole. The forms of contacts and negotiations leading to this goal can vary according to circumstances and opportunities. Accordingly, a meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev, may prove to be a constructive contribution to this end."

Yugoslav Economic Relations with other Countries. — "With regard to negotiations for the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement between Yugoslavia and the USSR, the start of these negotiations, originally fixed for February 3, has been postponed until February 25, at the request of the Soviet Union. Apart from this, several groups of Yugoslav businessmen are to visit India and Pakistan in the course of February and March. The first of these has already left. The talks will concern concrete transactions relating to bilateral deliveries of goods, cooperation, and the use of Yugoslav credits to these countries for purchases of equipment. We believe that these visits will help to advance economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the two countries mentioned. The visit of a Moroccan trade delegation to Yugoslavia was for the purpose of signing a new trade and payments agreement with Yugoslavia, within the framework of regular trade negotiations between the two countries. In our opinion, this agreement will undoubtedly open up new opportunities for expanding trade exchanges between our two countries."

Baghdad Meeting. — "The conference of the Arab League in Baghdad and some of its conclusions on international matters, constitute a decisive step forward on the path towards Arab solidarity. The fact that the conference was attended by the foreign ministers of all the Arab countries, and that the agenda of the meeting included a number of questions of common interest to them as well as some matters of general interest to the African continent as a whole, illustrates most eloquently the importance of the conference. We assess the Arab League's Resolution on Algeria as a natural expression of solidarity with the Algerian people, and as expressing constructive aspirations for an early and peaceful settlement of the Algerian problem".

Italian-Austrian Talks on Southern Tyrol. — "Our principles and practice in settling minority questions are sufficiently well-known. We consider further negotiations to be the best way to reach a peaceful solution of the problem."

Attacks Against Yugoslavia. — "A statement released on the occasion of a visit of an Albanian economic delegation to the People's Republic of China contains fresh denunciations of Yugoslavia. We wish to stress that by repeating their anti-Yugoslav attacks in official statements, this time in one on Chinese-Albanian economic negotiations, the Chinese and Albanian governments have proclaimed hostility and continuous propaganda against our country to be the common aim of their state policies. It is evident that through Yugoslavia, they are attacking everything that is progressive in the international workers' movement, and that the motives for such activity have nothing in common with efforts to promote peaceful international cooperation."

The "Santa Maria". — "It is obvious that this constitutes an act of resistance to the policy of a discredited dictatorship. We do not wish to make any comment, for this is a matter of Portuguese internal policy, and in any case, our information in the matter is not complete."

FEBRUARY 10

Tito in Africa. — "President Tito's visits to the friendly countries of Africa reflect Yugoslavia's wish to develop close and constructive co-operation with them and to contribute to the joint efforts for the strengthening of peaceful and active co-operation among nations. The visits also reflect the conviction that direct personal contact between the most responsible statesmen is particularly important and conducive for the achievement of these aims. The significance of President Tito's forthcoming visits to Ghana, Togo, Liberia, Guinea, Morocco and Tunis, and his new visit to the U.A.R. lies in the fact that they should contribute to the further strengthening and deepening of Yugoslavia's relations and co-operation with these countries, most of which have only recently achieved independence, and whose appearance in international life is an important, new and constructive factor. They represent new forces which are working actively in favour of peace and equal international co-operation, based on the principle of active, peaceful co-existence and non-alignment with bloc powers. Their activity which is aimed at liquidating colonialism and its consequences in Africa, attaining full and actual independence of the peoples and countries of this continent and speeding up the economic development and co-operation of the African states, is a great and important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability and to the realization of the principles of the United Nation Charter. President Tito's forthcoming journey is a new manifestation of Yugoslavia's peaceful and constructive policy. We are convinced that President Tito's journey and his talks with responsible and prominent statesmen in Africa will be a new contribution to the efforts to achieve peace and equal co-operation in the world."

Irredentist Provocation in Trieste. — "The recent anti-Yugoslav riots in this town and the attacks on the Yugoslav minority are the work of irredentist, chauvinist and fascist elements and organizations. Their attacks are aimed, not only against Yugoslavia, her integrity, and the Yugoslav minority in Italy, but against Yugoslav-Italian co-operation and constructive international co-operation in general. The Yugoslav public is naturally deeply disturbed by these events which are contrary to the good relations which have been developing between our two countries recently. We wish also to emphasize that a large part of the Italian public have condemned them too. The Yugoslav Government protested strongly to the Italian Government, which expressed its regret and promised to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. We hope that the proper and, to us, inevitable conclusion will be drawn from these regrettable incidents. Indulgence towards fascist and chauvinist elements and hesitation in sanctioning minority rights and in fulfilling international obligations serves only the opponents of democracy and international co-operation."

Attack of a French Fighter Plane on a Soviet Aeroplane. — "The armed attack of a French fighter plane on the passenger aeroplane in which Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. was flying, is an action which has caused deep concern in Yugoslavia. Such an action can only be condemned, for not only does it mean the obstruction of free air traffic, but it is unprecedented in interstate relations and may entail the most serious international consequences."

The Situation in Angola. — "Conditions in the Portuguese colonies are an anachronism in the contemporary world, and an example of brutal oppression of the population, in the manner of the worst traditions of so-called classical colonialism. The latest events in Angola are a reflection of the crisis of this system, and of the wish of the people for freedom and independence."

Debate in the Security Council. — "The course taken by the debate on the Congo in the Security Council again shows not only how extremely serious the situation in this country is, but also the only possible way for its solution. It is expected that the Security Council will immediately take the measures which are demanded by this situation."

Session of the Danube Commission. — "The Session of the Danube Commission came to a successful end, as had been anticipated. The adoption of plans for extensive works on the Danube in 1961—1965, of the unified rules on customs regulations, of the uniform safeguarding of the navigable part of the Danube, measures against water contamination etc., should be particularly emphasized. It is certain that the adoption of the plans for these important tasks, though modest in their first stage, is a significant step in the work of the Danube Commission.

Meetings and Talks

Round Table Conference in Warsaw. — A round table conference was held in Warsaw from February 3 to 6. Many distinguished persons from a number of countries attended this informal gathering, Dr Mladen Iveković, President of the Federal Council of the Federal People's Assembly, representing Yugoslavia. On his way home, Dr Iveković stopped in Berlin where he called on Herr Dickmann, President of the Volkskammer of the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Representatives of the League for Peace in Tunis. — Mile Vitorović, Secretary General of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations, and Kiro Hadži Vasiljev, member of the National Committee of the League, have been staying in Tunis since February 13, where they are taking part in the work of the anti-colonial conference of the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries.

Guests of the "Gramshi" Institut. — Krsto Bulajić, Pero Morača, and Bojan Lubej, representatives of the Institute for History of the Yugoslav Workers' Movement, left for Rome in the first half of February for a visit to the "Gramshi" Institute.

Visit of Italian Socialists. — Francesco de Martino, deputy secretary general of the Socialist Party of Italy, Giovanni Fieracini and Luciano de Pascaglio, members of its Board, stayed in Belgrade in the first half of February, as guests of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, and had talks with Veljko Vlahović, secretary general of the Socialist Alliance, as well as with Jovan Veselinov, Dobrivoje Vidić and other members of its Executive Board, on questions concerning the contemporary development of the international workers' movement and other matters of mutual interest.

Visit of Stockholm Municipality Representatives. — Inge Iorson, head of the Social Protection Service of Stockholm Municipality and President of the Association of Members of the social-Democratic Party of Sweden, visited Belgrade from February 2 to 5 as guest of the Town People's Committee of Belgrade and the Association of Women's Societies.

Yugoslav-Italian Seminar. — The first part of a Yugoslav-Italian seminar on the social effects of the economic development of underdeveloped countries took place in Naples from February 1 to 15 under the auspices of UNESCO. The Yugoslav group of jurists and economists was headed by Dr Radivoj Jvalić, Director of the Institute for Social Sciences.

Meeting of UN Economic Commission for Africa. — A Yugoslav delegation headed by Marijan Baraćić, of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, attended as observer a meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Africa held in Addis Ababa from February 6 to 18. An important item on the agenda of this meeting was the admission of 16 newly-liberated African countries to the Commission's membership.

Meeting of World Health Organization. — The Fourteenth regular meeting of the World Health Organization, which

began in New Delhi on February 7th, is being attended by a Yugoslav delegation, headed by Dr. Vojo Djukanović, Director of the Federal Institute for Health Protection.

Guest of the Trades Unions. — Lionelo Bignami, representative of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, has been staying in Yugoslavia since the beginning of this month as guest of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation. Besides visiting Belgrade, where he met Svetozar Vukmanović, President of the Trade Union Confederation, Signor Bignami toured several towns in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where he gave lectures.

Journalists from Ghana in Belgrade. — In the first half of February, Yugoslavia was visited by a delegation of journalists from Ghana. In the course of their stay, they visited different parts of the country and had talks with Yugoslav journalists. They were received by President Tito.

Representative of Journalists Union in Poland. — Aleksandar Petković, Secretary General of the Yugoslav Journalists' Union, left on February 2 for a fortnight's visit to the Polish Journalists' Union.

Yugoslav Students in Cairo. — A delegation of the Yugoslav Student Federation is attending a congress of U.A.R. students.

Negotiations and Agreements

Agreement with Morocco. — A new trade agreement between Yugoslavia and Morocco was signed in Belgrade on February 7, providing for trade exchanges to the value of seven million dollars both ways, 30 per cent more than the value of trade exchanges so far.

Yugoslav Economic Delegation in Africa. — A Yugoslav economic delegation arrived in Accra on January 31, in order to negotiate economic and trade agreements between the two countries. Members of the Yugoslav delegation were received on February 4, by Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana.

Agreement with Austria. — Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Foreign Minister, and Ivo Sarajčić, Yugoslav ambassador in Vienna, on February 8 signed an agreement in Vienna on Austria's contribution towards the implementation of the Yugoslav currency and foreign-trade reform.

Yugoslav-U.A.R. Cooperation. — A joint subcommittee of Yugoslavia and the U.A.R. met in Cairo in the first half of February to review possibilities for an expansion of trade between the two countries. A large number of questions of common interest were settled.

Yugoslav Economists in India and Pakistan. — A Yugoslav economic delegation left on February 4 for a 40-day visit to India and Pakistan, with the aim of investigating possibilities for increased trade, and economic cooperation in general. The members of the delegation are authorized to conclude import and export transactions on behalf of their enterprises.

Yugoslav-Dutch Agreement. — An agreement was signed in the Hague on February 9 between the governments of Yugoslavia and Holland, providing for the liquidation of prewar public debts. The agreement was signed by J. Luns, Dutch Foreign Minister, and Branko Drašković, Yugoslav ambassador in the Hague.

Meeting of Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission. — A Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed commission for hydro-economy held a meeting in Sofia from January 30 to February 6. The meeting discussed current problems of hydro-economy in the frontier region.

Yugoslav-USSR Cultural Agreement. — Early this month, the Yugoslav and Soviet Concert Agencies signed an arrangement on exchanges of artists and musicians in the course of this year. The arrangement is part of a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Exchange of Ratification Instruments. — Ratification instruments of an agreement on cultural relations between Yugoslavia and India, signed in New Delhi on March 11, 1960, were deposited in the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on February 10, by Milan Bartoš, of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, and Ali Yavar Jang, Indian ambassador in Belgrade.

News in Brief

THE ECONOMY

Investments. — Last year about 835 milliard dinars were spent on investment in reconstruction funds, that is about 20% more than in the year before.

Coal. — Coal production last year amounted to 22,730,000 tons. Anthracite accounted for 1,285,000 tons, brown coal for 9,620,000 and lignite for 11,825,000 tons.

— Coal production in Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to 9,120,777 tons — 8,7% more than in 1959.

— The Economic Plan for 1961 provides for coal mines to increase their output by 2,270,000 tons, whereby total production will rise to 25,000,000 tons.

Electric Power. — In the course of 1960, electric power production in Yugoslavia went up by 10% in relation to 1959.

National Income. — The per capita national income, with an annual increase of the population of 1,3%, is to increase in 1961 by 11,2% in relation to 1960.

IMPORT — EXPORT

Reactive Fogsprayers. — The "Lifam" Machine Factory and Foundry of Stara Pazova, Serbia, exports reactive fogsprayers to Spain, Bulgaria, India, the Democratic Republic of Germany and Poland. The Factory is negotiating for deliveries to some other countries.

Imports of Equipment. — In 1961, 500 million dinars will be spent on imports of equipment for the communal economy. Of the total sum, 360 million dinars will be spent on equipment for town gas works, and the remainder on imports of equipment for other requirements.

Political Diary

February 1 — The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Nations sent a protest to the Security Council against the bombing of Congolese towns.

February 3 — The President of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation held a meeting at which it discussed the new instruments of division between the community and the enterprises.

February 7 — The Yugoslav Government handed the Italian ambassador in Belgrade a note protesting against gross irredentist and chauvinistic attacks on the Yugoslav minority in Trieste.

February 7 — At a joint meeting, the Economic Committees of both Houses of the Federal People's Assembly, the Committee for social policy and National Health, and the Committee for Questions of Work and Social Insurance, discussed the proposed changes in the economic system. A statement was submitted by Kiro Gligorov, Secretary for General Economic Affairs in the Federal Executive Council.

February 10 — At a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Producers, Nikola Minčev, member of the Federal Executive Council, expounded the draft of a law on credit and other banking affairs and one on banks and the amendments and changes in the law on social book-keeping.

February 13 — President Tito and members of a Yugoslav delegation left for an official visit to West and North Africa. The President of the Republic will visit Ghana, Togoland, Liberia, Guinea, Morocco and Tunisia, and will then pay an unofficial visit to the United Arab Republic. President Tito's official suite includes Lazar Kolićevski, President of the People's Assembly of Macedonia, Veljko Mićunović, State Under Secretary for foreign affairs, and Leo Mates, Secretary General of the President of the Republic of Yugoslavia.

Diplomatic Diary

February 8 — President Tito received a farewell call from Otso Vartiovä, Finnish ambassador to Yugoslavia and bestowed on him the Order of the Yugoslav Flag First Class.

February 8 — President Tito received Ali Yavar Jang, outgoing Indian ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia.

Our New Contributors

SEKOU TOURE: President of the Republic of Guinea, founder and leader of the Democratic Party of Guinea. Former President of the General Workers' Union of Black Africa.

PHILIBERT TSIRANANA: Prime Minister of Madagascar. Founder and leader of the Social-Democratic Party of Madagascar.

RUDI KOLAK: State under-secretary in the Foreign Trade committee. Former President of the Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade. Member of the Federal Board of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia.

Review of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS:

Unchanged Objectives — Josip Djerdja	1
President Tito's Statement before Leaving Belgrade	3
Africa and the World — Sekou Toure	3
A Crime that Must not Go Unpunished N. Opačić	4
Fruitful Relations with all Countries — Philibert Tsiranana	5
Good News from Bonn and Tokyo	6
Stalemate? — R. Petković	7
Emphasis on Baghdad — Dj. Jerković	8
Little Europe's Big Dilemma	9
Economic Relations with Foreign Countries in the Social Plan for 1961 — 1965 — R. Kolak	10
Statement by President Tito with Reference to Lumumba Murder	13
Yugoslav Government's Letter to Chairman of Security Council	13
Points from the Press Conferences	13
Meetings and Talks	15
Negotiations and Agreements	15

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